THE MACE-COBURN FIGHT.

The Battle Prevented by the Canadian Authorities

CUE EXTRAORDINARY ROUND FOUGHT

Details of the Trip to the Canada Shere.

Arrangements to be Made for the Fight Elsewhere.

BUPPALO, May 11, 1871. The parties to the long talked of prize fight be-ween Jim Mace and Joe Coburn, which was to take place to-day and did transpire to some extent, lett Erie about two o'clock A. M. in two propellers, the enona and New York.

DEPARTURE FROM ERIE. At Erie the sale of tickets was quite lively, and oth beats were crowded with the sporting gentry, doubtless realizing a handsome amount for both the Good order prevailed on both crafts. The rough element indulged in considerable sky-larking, but none which led to any harm, and there PARTURE FOR THE GROUND.

About five o'clock this morning the propellers ar rived off Long Point, and there a number of propellers and tugs conveying excursion parties from va-rious points on the lake were found.

ARRIVAL AT THE SCENE. The propellors carrying the principals, however, bore down the lake, and the other craft followed, the Wenona leading the first. About seven o'clock she cast anchor a few hundred yards from shore, and, as it proved, opposite the mouth of Hay creek, two or three miles west of Port Dover. The Copurn boat at first ran lower down and dropped anchor off Port Dover harbor, but soon came back and moored alongside of the Mace boat. This was generally considered as evi-dence that the fight would take place. SELECTING THE GROUND.

A small boat was let down from the Wenons, in which a party went ashore to select a precise spot for the contest. In a short time these arrangements were reported complete and then the of transferring the spectators from the boats to the mainland commenced. was quite a business, as nearly nine o'clock that the ring was nitched on the farm of Daniel Wooley, in the township of Woodhouse, county of Norfolk. The princpals did come to the ground immediately, A DIFFICULTY.

There was difficulty in agreeing upon a referee William McMullen, of Philadelphia, was satisfactory to both parties; but it was understood that he would not accept the position. However, the two men could not agree upon any one else be-fore entering the ring, and it was, therefore, decided to put in an appearance and name McMillen as referee, with the alternative of selecting some other man on the spur of the moment, if he should persist in his refusal to act.

ON THE GROUND. Before pine o'clock a large number had assembled in the field, and constant accessions were received both of those who were being landed from tants being much excited over the sudden advent of

It was not until five minutes before eleven o'clock that Coburn made his appearance, to the great satisfaction of some 1,500 people, who had been patiently awaiting, and loud loud cheering followed when he shied his castor into the right, which was redoubled in a few minutes later when Mace, who was the favorite in the betting, came to the ring and

SECONDS AND REFERER.

The seconds for Mace were James Cusack and Duryes performed the same service for Coburn. Barney Aarons was umpire for Mace, and Frank McIntyre for Coburn. A. McMilian was first for referce, and the announcewith popular approval, but individual stepped into the ring alone, and announced that under no circumstances would be consent to act. Various names were proat last an agreement was come to upon Richard Hollywood, of New York, who accepted the position, with the remark, that the men should fight upon

ther merits and the best man win.

TAKING UP POSITIONS. Mace had won the toss for choice of corners, and posted himself with his back to the sun. Before the men had stripped for business Coburn crossed to Mace's corner and offered him a bet of \$1,000 on the result of the fight, which was promptly covered. The men were then peeled and toed the scratch and snook hands at fity-three minutes past eleven p'clock. There was little to criticize in the appearand that of Coburn 160 pounds. Mace was, perhaps, a shade finer than his opponent, but the torm of both reflected great credit upon their trainers. They were of the same height, 5 feet 93/2 inches, and as they confronted each other all the spectators felt that they would see an exciting fight, but these expectations were doomed to disappointment.

THE PIEST AND LAST ROUND. a'so the last, and was without a parallel in the me. tory of the ring. No sooner did Mace put up his hands at the scratch than Coburn began backing to his corner. Mace followed him up a little ways; but after a few feints returned to the centre of the ring and stood looking at Coburn, who was fighting shi for some minutes. It was evidently the intention of the latter to force Mace to take the initiative and fight in his (Coburn's) corner, if he fought at all; while Mace was not willing to allow his antagonist to have his will in this respect. The round as it progressed, barring the interest attaching to the agility of the men and their skill in keeping out of one another's way, was too tedious to be worthy of extended report. Mace was always ready to fight at the scratca, but not willing to do so in Coburn's corner, and Coburn would fight nowhere else. At the man stood contemplating each other for as much as dive minutes at a time, without raising their arms, and during the entire progress of this extraordinary round the men did not, in a single instance, touch each other's skin, even in parrying blows.

There was no variation in the "programme" until two minutes past one, when the "light" had been in progress over an hour. Then an alarm of "police" was raised, but little notice was paid to it, as it was however, and while they were feining and ledging in close quarters, and showing more will" was suddenly interrupted by the ring being broken into by two persons—one in citizen's clothes and the other wearing a cocked hat. The first of these rushed in with the exclamation, "Gentlemen, this thing cannot be allowed to go on any longer," and amounced bimself as chief hardstrate and his companion as Sheriff of the ones. Many of the spectators ran away in various directions, while others broke into the ring, shout-ing "Put nim out." The undismayed Chief Magistrate, however, in somewhat excited tones, proceeded to lay down the law in the case. He read the Candelaw statutes forbidding such exhibitions and into their those assembled that a regiment of soldiers was drawn up close by and would be directed to figure the two crowd unless they

THE PIGHT POSTPONED. The referee at once deci. Wed that the fight was toria, through the mouth of hor trusted servant

William L. Wilson, chief magistrate of Norfolk county, was obeyed without any further symptoms of resistance. While Judge Wilson Tool tance. While Judge Wilson was haranguing the mob some one stole from him a gold watch

THE CANADA MILITIA. The Canadian troops belonged to the Thirty-ninth regiment, were about fifty in number, and were commanded by Colonel James Tisdale. They were from Simcoe, about twelve miles distant from the scene of the fight. The troops were marched down to the mouth of Hay Creek, and overlooked the emparkation of the troops in small boats for their

This operation was not completed until a late hour in the afternoon, and as the lake was rough; the crowd reckless and the small boats often carelessly managed, many ludicrous incidents occurred, but no serious accidents. Both parties went back to

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE. The representatives of Mace and Coburn will meet to-morrow morning to make arrangements for the completion of the contest.

FEELING IN THE CITY.

From an early hour yesterday morning anxious crowds gathered at all points where an item of news was likely to be heard of the great fight. The bulletin boards of almost all the fournals in the city were surrounded the greater part of the day by interested inquirers after news. The houses of refreshment usually frequented by "sports" and their admirers were thronged the whole day long by the "fancy" who were compelled to remain in the city from various reasons. Mace's barroom was city from various reasons. Mace's barroom was filled by a molley gathering waiting for the first despatch from their beau ideal "pug." Shabby Englishmen, in doubtial colored velveteen coats, discussed the merits of the men and pointed out the "impossibility, you know, of this duffer's winning." While they waited for some forforn turkey to gobble, Wall street was forgotten at the Flith Avenue among the "buils" and "bears," who dropped for the moment the street in their interest in the ring. The excitement in the uptown holeis was such that provincial visitors lost sight of their mountain manners and became enrapt in the vitiating excitement of the city. The scene at Harry Hill's, during the atternoon and evening, was indescribable. Men of all classes rushed frantically in demanding the latest news from Harry; but when told there was none yet their faces dropped and they slunk away crest'allen.

At Egan's a numerous crowd had gathered, and quietly discussed the battle without any decided animus being evident. The feeing, however, in this and neighboring rendezvous was entirely in favor of Courn. The betting was strongly on his side, and the "knowing ones" felt confident that if a fight took place and Coburn got fair play he would come back the winning man.

A catch-penny half-sheet humbug was issued early in the afternoon, pretending to be an extra of a prominent evening paper, which caused a great deal of indignation. So intense was the feeling throughout the city that after the issue of this impuneent cheat no news would be relied on until the Herald posses. filled by a motley gathering waiting for the

purient cheat no news would be relied on until the Herraln spoke.

At all the theatre porticos and principal hotel entrances groups stood waiting at dusk for the arrival of messengers who had been despatched to the telegraphic offices to wait for news. Entire confidence is felt in both parties by the betting men, and the news that the light had been interrupted did not change their action in the least. The town seems sausfied the light will take place, and now calmly waits the result of to-day's news.

TURNING GOLD TO S LVER.

Exhibition of the Deaf Mutes as "Articulators"

and "Lip Renders."

The silence which is golden in the case of the deaf and dumb was looked on as gilt despatr until the mstitution for their improved instruction, on Broad-way, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, proposed to turn it into the speech which is said to

On yesterday evening a goodly company of some soo persons of the best classes of society assembled at Irving Hall to "disten" to the speech of those who were born congenitally dumb. It was, indeed, with rapt attention that the andience listened to the strange utterances of the children of the institute, taught to articulate without the use of their organs of hearing. The dimouity of this can hardly be appreciated at first. Four classes were exhibited last night in the various stages of advancement, from that of articulating letters and figures up to conversing on subjects of history and geography. There was something particularly touching in the curiously pitched speech of one of the children of the institution, who said alond when Problessor Rising asked him a question by a movement of the lips:—

"I CANNOT SEE YOU SPEAK."

This fully illustrates the system which progresses to the highest branches of instruction, and depends on the reading of notions of the lips and imitating them in the attempt to make themselves understood. It is a landable institution, and it is gladdening to know that the New York Legislature voted \$23,000 this year to promote the aim of the association. The audience frequently testified their admiration in loud appliause as the pupils evinced articulately the success of their training—applause which, alas! they could see but not hear. On yesterday evening a goodly company of some

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Terrible finale of a Jersey Elopement-A

mour and Herself. perous baker, lost his handsome wife; she had eloped with a too intimate friend of her husband. eloped with a too intimate friend of her husband. For as much as theretofore she had led a most excapilary life, and was surrounded with every reasonable home comfort, her disappearance caused much of a sensation and no little sympathy for the wronged husband. After serving as a topic of discussion for a few days the matter was forgotten. Yesterday, however, it was again revived by the receipt in Newark of information that on the 25th of last April the unfortunate woman had murdered her paramour, John George Reuischer, and then committed suicide. The double tragedy took place in Grass Valley, California, whither the guilty pair had fied. The bodies, partly dressed, were found weltering in blood, and a discharged six-parrieled revolver near by.

RUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, N. J., met yesterday at the Court House. The only important business transacted was the election of a county physician, who will have a lucrative position under the new law relating to Coroners. The present incumbent, Dr. Fun, was opposed by Dr. Prendergast, the latter having the support of all the Coroners. The vote stood:—Prendergast, 18: Plun, 11. The announcement of the result was most startling to the latter, who felt sure of a re-election. of a re-election.

NEW JERSEY PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The New Jersey Pilot Commissioners held their annual banquet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday. All the Commissioners were present except Admiral Bogges. Among the guests were Mr. Keisey, Secretary of State; Austin H. Patterson, the demo-eratic leader in the Legislaure; Senator N. D. Tay-ler, and Assemblymen Niles, Fielder, Hornblower and Warriu.

STEAM TOWAGE ON THE CAMALS.

ALBANY, May 11, 1871. Williamson's system of steam towage by road steamers on the towpath of the canal was tried to-day in the presence of Canal Commiss Wright and Chapman. and gave entire satisfa Three boats were towed at the rate of three mi hour without any apparent strain.

INDIANAPOL'S AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11, 1871. At a meeting of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company, neld in this city to-day, Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts and H. H. Houston of Philadelphia; William Thaw, J. N. McCullough and T. D. Messler, of Philadurg, and D. S. Gray, of Columbus, were elected directors.

BRIDGING THE AUBSON AT POUGHKECPSIE.

POUGEKEEPSIE, May 11, 1871. Governor Hodman to day signed the bill incorpo-rating the Poughkeepsic Bridge Company for con-structing a bridge across the Hudson at this point. The event will be celebrated in fals city on Saureday evening by an outdoor meeting, music, greworks, &c. Active preparations will be instituted to carry on the work at once.

TILEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

An incendiary fire in Waverley, N. Y., resterday morning, Linded beats are passing Oxbrow, the locality of the recent reat break in the Eric Canal. great break in the aric Canal.

The Pollman car manufacturing shop at Detroit was destroyed by the yeaterday morning. Loss \$65,000.

J. Fred. Thompson, of Indianapolis, was arreated yeaterday pharged with forcery on the Second National Bank of Cinchural to the amount of \$12,000.

There was another heavy frost at Poughkeepsic Wednesday night. Pears are entertained that the fruit crop is seriously demaged.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Grasshopper Pest in California-The Citizens of Arizona Settling the Indian Question-Attack on the Camp Grant Reservation—Eighty-five Apaches Massacred.
San Francisco, May 11, 1871.

Six buildings, containing the principal stores in the town of San Bernardino, were burned on the Eth mst.

of Los Angeles coutny. The Tucson (Arizona) Citizen, of the 3d inst., has

The Tucson (Arizona) Cilizen, of the 3d Inst., fins the following:—

The suffering and exasperated people have commenced the work of retaining on the Indians. Their patience had been remarkable, but the stiling of four good citizens on the San Pedro by Indians who had been fen and otherwise provided for at Camp Grant, shausted it. There is now an Indian reservation at Camp Grant, but a few hundred Apaches recently came there, promised peace, and wers fed and recruised, and from thence went out to steal and murder. Having tracked the guity ones to their base of surplies two weeks ago, the citizens determined to make their power fels and on the 28th of April a few of them, alded by 160 Dapago Indians, started on a mission of revenge and self-protection. Larly on the morning of May 30 they dashed into the Indian camp, killing eighty-five savages and taking irom a farmer named simith, of Tucson, was captured, and some unbroken packages of centre primed ritle cartridges and a breastpin, worth \$200, that belonged to a woman recently killed at Tubac, were found on these Indians, making it a matter of certainty that they were the same Indians that killed L. B. Wooster and the woman on his farm.

It is certain that the citizens of Arizona will no longer witness the murder of their fellows and the stealing of their property and tamely endure it.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Postponement of the Inauguration of Governor Jewell.

HARTFORD, May 11, 1871. The Senate to-day passed the resolutions declaring dates for State offices elected. Lieutenant Gov-ernor Tyler took the oath of office in the Senate

The House having inadvertently omitted to an point a committee to wait upon the Governor, he point a committee to wait upon the Governor, he will not take the oath of office until Tuesday next, to which date both houses were adjourned.

There will be an inaugurar parade and the usual "election day" ceremoties on Tuesday, and Governor Jewell will communicate his message to the Legislature.

The joint standing committees were announced to-day in both houses.

STRANCE CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

Exciting Scene on a Lightning Express
Train-A Man While Asleep Jumps From the Cars-Miraculous Escape from Death-Inhumanity of the Conductor-Indignation of the Passengers.

About four o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the Chicago express train was thundering along be-tween Utica and Rome at the rate of forty miles an hour, a most strange case of somnambulism oc-curred. A young man named William M. Walton, of Kingston, Ulster county, in company with Deputy Sheriff Kerr, left that place on Tuesday morning their way to Albany in pursuit of a fugitive from man for whom they were in search had left the city and had gone to the-break on the Eric Canal, Ox Bow. They then took passage the 11:40 P. M. train, and soon both fell asleep. Between Utica and Rome Walton had

the burden of which was that the engineer had left his locomouve, and that the train was doomed to

his locomotive, and that the train was doomed to certain destruction. He arose from his seat terror-stricken, the most abject fear depicted in his counternance, and, to the utter amazement and bewilderment of the passengers, who thought him to be an escaped lunatic, rushed to the platform, calling to his friend, who was still asleep, to follow, and TUNTED FROM THE TRAIN.

The passengers ran to the doors and windows, and shuddered as they saw the body of Walton strike the ground and roll over on the other track. The confusion and excluement that ensued awoke Sheriff Kerr, who, missing his companion, at once instituted inquiries as to his whereabouts. He was informed by the conductor that his friend had leaped from the train several miles back, and that he must have been instantly killed. Kerr then requested the conductor to stop the train, but he would not, saying that "the man must be dead, and it would do no good." The

ing that "the man must be dead, and it would do no good." The INHUMANITY OF THE CONDUCTOR soon became known among the passengers, who vented their indignation in loud denunciations of such unteeling conduct. Arriving at Rome, Kerr stepped aboard a rieight train and went in search of his unfortunate friend. About half way between flome and Utica the engineer discovered the body of Walton lying on the track, and had just time to prevent his train from passing over him. Upon reaching Walton they found that he was still alive, but insensible. He was carried to the train and taken to Utica, where medical attendance was secured. In a few hours he revived and told the strange story of his dream. After a close examination it was found that, although bally braised about the head, shoulders and hip, no cones were broken, and he will recover. On Wednesday evening he was taken to his home at Ringston, where, shortly after his arrival, he again relapsed into an unconscious state, in which condition he still remains.

POREICE PERSONAL COSSIP.

-Marshal Canrobert has taken up his residence

-Raoult Rigoult has been appointed Attorney Ceneral of the Commune, -M. de Martimprey, Governor of the Invalides

in Paris, has been arrested by the Commune.

— The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-has been laid

-Prince Sapicha, it is said, will be appointed Governor General of Gancia by the Austrian gov-

—Sonor Olozaga has resigned his post as Spanish Ambassador to France. The Duke de Frias is designated as his successor.

—The King of Spain has paid a visit to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, formerly confessor of Don Carlos, the grandfather of the present pre-

—The Duke of Montpensier, who had been ex-lied to the Canary Islands, has returned to Seville, Spain, and will shortly take his seat as Deputy in the Cortes. —Prince Bismarck's intervention in favor of the lately imprisoned Archbishop of Paris was due to the solucitation of the Archbishop of Gnesen, in

—M. Rochussen, the Dutch Minister to Brussels, has been transferred to Berlin. He is to be replaced at Brussels by M. Lansberghe, at present Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

—The young Queen of Spain has turned a very devout Catholic. The same priests as under Isabella are now performing service at the royal chapel, and the decree confiscating several convents has been revoked.

been revoked.

—The house of M. Chaudey, the editor of the Siécie, who is now imprisoned at Mazas, was recently seatched by a Communist Commissary of Police, and all the money found, with the exception of 100 francs left with the wife of the poor journaist, was carried off by that exemplary Communist.

—The Prince of Orange, son of the King of Holland, arrived on April 27 at St. Petersburg. He was met at the railway station by the Emperor of Russia, the Czarewitch, the Grand Dukes and many court dignifaries. The Prince of Orange is said to be marrimonially inclined towards one of the Russian princesses.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Boy Shot on the Roof of the Old Armery in Delancey Street.

George Thorn, is boy fourteen years of age, who resides at No. 185 Elizabeta street, and several other youngsters, were playing in Elizabeth street, hear the corner of Delancey, last evening, when an intexteated man came up and attempted to strike some of the party. They all started to run away from him, but he following them, they ascended to the roof of the old atmory, No. 24 Delancey street. While up there a man came to the skylight and fired a pistol into the party, seriously wounding young Thorn, the bail penetrating and passing through both legathe injured boy was taken to the Fourteenth precinct station house, where his wounds were dressed by one of the police surgeons, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Subsequently officer Kelly arrested Herman Fingel, the armorer, who stated that he did the shooting, supposing at the time that the boys were traveves injectral of plunder. other youngsters, were playing in Elizabeth street,

EUROPIAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONTY MARKET.—LONDON, May 11—4;30 P. M.—Consols closed at 53% for money and 53% a 52% for the secount. United States five-wenty bonds, 1563, 90%; 1865, old, 80%; 1867, 92%; ten-forties, 82%.
LEVERFOOL CONTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 11—4, 550 P. M.—Cotton firmer. Middling uplands, 7%d.; midding uplands, 7%d. The tales of the day are estimated at 10% 90 bales, of which 5,000 bales were for speculation and ERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL mer, can line.

VERN. Of. Product Market.—Liverpool., May 11—

P. M.—Petroeum, 9d. a 10d. per gallon for solvide and for round, delineed oil, con 12a. a 25d.

VERNOOL. Beradestries Market.—Liverpool., May 120 A. M., "The market is quiet. Wheat firm, at 11a. 5d., 4d. per ca, that for No. 2 to No. 1 new rod Westers. DON PRODUCT MARKET.-LONDON, May 11, 1871.-

OUR VETERANS.

Conventions of the Grand Army and the Ninth Corps in Boston.

Election of General Burnside as Commanderin-Chief of the Grand Army.

A POLITICAL TRICK DEFEATED.

The Glorious Reminiscences of Burnside's Corps.

BOSTON, May 11, 1971. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which concluded its sessions in this city to-day, may well be styled the most important as well as the most interesting of any gathering of the kind since the war. It is well known that the association was created at first upon the broad principles expressed in its motto-fraternity, charity, and loyalty-but time crept on and the lessons of the war became effaced from the minds and hearts of those who had participated in the great struggle against rebellion. Efforts were made to give

Politicians crept into the works by scores, and naidiously endeavored to further their selfish designs at the expense of their late comrades in arms Fortunately their game was blocked and baffled in this direction. They separated from the Grand Army and set up an outside organization, seemingly upon the same basis, but really to forward the claims of the republican party. This was called the "Boys in Blue," and the story of its decline and fall would form a spley chapter in American history.
Once more these self-same intriguers joined the Once more these self-same intriguers joined the Grand Army of the Republic. One by one taey and there regaining a backslider, until at last it was thought that sufficient power could be brought to

THE CONDITION OF THE ORDER when its Commander-in-Chief, General Logan, arrayed himself in a measure against the administration of President Grant. By so doing he incurred the dislike of the party in power, and it was dewhich General Logan was to be tipped overboard. The movement at first conducted in secret, was finally boldly announced, and for months the con-

which General Logan was to be tipped overboard. The movement, at first conducted in secret, was finally boldly announced, and for months the convention of to-day has been talked of in the several posts and departments as likely to effect a scitlement of the vexed question. Accordingly both FOLITICIANS AND THEIR OPPONENTS focked thither in formidable array. General Kilpatrick came armen with a letter from General Horace Porter, private secretary to the President, instructing him to "defeat Logan at all hazards," and the sturdy veterans of the order, willing to fight if necessary for the preservation of their organization, aloof from the dirty scum of politics, banded themselves together to resist this encroachment upon their privileges and rights. General Logan foresaw the discord which was imminent and wisely withdrew from the field. This was just what the opposition desired, and they intelepated it would be an easy task to elect General Pleasonton, who is said to have been selected by the administration for the position of commander, but here arose.

An energy of the first proposition.

The malcontents, finding that they could not retain General Logan as their chief officer, declared that they would not have a politican at any rate, and finally succeeded in electing General Burnside to the president's chair. Such, briefly, is the history of the struggle which threatened at one time to entirely destroy the order. As I have stated in another despatch, but General Klipatrick and ex-Governor Woodford seem disposed to sit down gracefully under their defeat, and it may be that the Order will be all the stronger for the convulsions which have taken place. I append a report of the doings of the session, which was called to order all the stronger for the committee on The Exvision of The Envision sof The Envision. For the Committee on The Exvision of the report of the Committee on The Exvision of the report of the Committee on The Exvision of Fire Rivall, and the discussion of this occupied the guite morning seasion. In

The Reunion of Burnaide's Corps-A Banquet at the Tremont House—Speeches by Generals Burnside, Barriman, Kilpatrick, Woodtord, Pleasonton and Foster-Shouldering (ratches and Fighting Buttles O'er Again.

Boston, May 11, 1871.

The chief event of a carnival nature, to-day, among the hundreds of distinguished military visi-tors in Boston, has been the reunion banquet of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expedition Associazation and probably attracted a larger numb the old veterans than any of its predecessors, and in the matter of pleasing enjoyment to all participating it was in the highest degree successful. There were unwards of

present, including very many privates and nearly all the leading officers, who were identified with the various campaigns of the Ninth corps and General Burnstae's famous expedition. The reunion and banquet took place at the Tremout Heuse, this afternoon. In an epicurean sense the entertainment was all that the most hearty or dainty could desire, and the after dinner speeches which followed were models for addresses on such festive occa-sions. General Burnside officiated, and after congratulating his comrades upon the pleasing auspices under which they had come together, he gave an interesting review of the trials and hardsulps which they had experienced together in con and urged that their organization should be for tered and perpetuated so long as they were spared the breath of life. He compilmented in the highest manner all the officers and men who served under him from time to time, and particularized numerous instances where his gallant comrades of the Ninth corps distinguished themselves. After the General had finished his congratulatory remarks he saluted General William S. King, of Boston, for toastinas ter, and that gentleman submitted

THE VARIOUS SENTIMENTS, which were subsequently responded to in regular

States" was acknowledged by General Walter Harriman, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, and General spoke of the Chief Magistrate as a man embodying all the noble qualities of the human race,

General spoke of the chief Magistrate as a man embodying all the noble qualities of the human race, and classed him as a soldier, statesman and diptomat such as the world had never seen.

The nervous and impulsive General Kilpatrick was brought up by the reading of Andrew Jackson's determined assertion that "the Union must and small be preserved." His eulogy of the United States was characterized by great cloquence, and his words were repeatedly and loudy cheered. Before concluding he made several fearless charges of INGRATITUDE AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, which found a hearty response from his contrades. The people, Kilpatrick said, and among them many republicans, have proved ones and ungrateful to the soldiers who saved the country. They made them great promises before and during the war, but now they thought a thousand dollar Custom House position was ample compensation for the loss of a leg or an a.m. In view of such facts as these he hoped the soldiers would hold together for their own protection against politicians, as they had once held together against rebels. In doing this, he said, they should not be governed too much by State pride, but that it should be enough for them to boast that they were American citizens. The Brars and Stripes would secure honor and protection to a man in any part of the world, but the flag of New York or Massachussets would be powerless.

General Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, made a powerful and eloquent speech in response to a septiment in honor of the Grand Army, in declared himself dup of a minority of its members

who were in favor of naving the ban of secrecy removed from all its sessions. He claimed, with much emphasis, that its motives were purely philarathropic, and indignantly denied all insinuations that the organization was a political one. They believed, he said, that a democrat who went to the war. In their selection, as a republical wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republical wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, as a republicant wino went to the war. In their selection, and now that they had got General Burnside he should insist that the winde General Burnside he should insist that the winde General Burnside he should insist that the winde General Selection, and he could not but remember the dove which was sent out from the aris, and after flying around for weeks on the storiny billows returned, bearing the olive branch of peace. Who was called to answer returned, bearing the olive branch of peace was the selection of Baron Gerolt.

Banquet by the British Minister in Honor of Baron Gerolt.

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Banquet by the Bri

General Booker at the Legislative Hall-ills Speech to the Members in Session.

Bosron, May 11, 1871. General Hooker visited the State House to-day, and was received by the House, at the time in sea sicn, with three rousing cheers. The General thanked the members for their flattering reception or him, and said he was proud to claim Ma setts as the place of his birift. He had setts as the place of his birift. He had been anxious to visit the old Commonwealth, but was not aware that he should find the Legislature in session, and was almost constrained to believe it must be a bad State to need so much legislation. General Hooker spoke of his desire to command Massachusetts troops, and paid a high compliment to them, especially to the Pirst and Eleventh regiments of his old brigade, and also the Sixteenth regiment. He spoke of the great support given the loyal cause by Governor Andrew, and said he was the hero of the war and the best man the State ever produced—a sentiment which was responded to with loud applause. At the close of his remarks General Hooker reured.

Lexion-Brilliant Scene in the Parlors of the Parker House.

BOSTON, May 11, 1871. Gold lace, stars, bars, anchors, bright buttons and other military and naval adornments were never more plentifully besprinkled about the streets of Boston than they were in one eet of parlors at the Parker House to-night. The Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loval Legion of the United States, an association composed of men who most of them had won their laurels on the battle field and in actual service on the seas, ten-

battle field and in actual service on the seas, tendered a reception to their visitors from abroad, and for four hours the scene presented was one of the seas of the season of the seas

clegant collation, which was spreat in adjoining rooms.

General Hooker,
whose paralysis depitives him of the power of easy locomotion, described the battle of Lookout Mountain. To the evident interest of the stately Devens, his ris-a-ris, and General Kipatrica discussed with his neighbor, Pleasanton, the future propects of the Grand Army of the Republic. There was GENERAL MEADE.

stooping to listen to the guttural accents of General Heintzelman; General Burnsiele and General Bartlett deeply absorbed in the philosophy of the labor movement; General Foster, with an amused appearance, watching the savage eagerness with which a hungry Bohemian demolismed the frame of a Charlotte Russe; Admiral Thatcher and Commodore steedman, with their satellites and navy blue, and a host of others. Among the scarcely Lass Brilliant Lights
of the evening were Generals Palfrey, Switzer, Whey, Dennison, of Ohio; Kiddoe, Wilson, of Pennsylvaina; Davies, Sharpe, of New York; Cumingham, Fickets, Hunt, Sprague, Lee, of SpringBedi, Ingalis, Goodale, Marcy, &c., &c., almost ad libitum. The reception was marked by the absence of formality and the presence of a general era of good feeling, and will live long in the memories of mose who were fortunate enough to be there. The assemblage comprised nearly all the prominent officers who took part in the late rebellion, and its like was never before seen in this country, and, I fear, will never be witnessed again.

NASHVILLE BACES.

NASHVILLE, May 11, 1871.

The Maxwell House Stake, for three-year-olds, mile neats, \$25 entrance, play-or pay; the Maxwell House to add \$400; \$50 to second horse. Nine horses entered and four started. The following is

the summary:

John A. Miller's b. c. Sentinel.

John Jackson's b. c. Gaberiunzie.

A. Ruford's b. f. Hollywood.

D. C. Kinney & Co.'sch. c. Graham McNairy.

Time—1:50, 1:51/4, 1:52/4.

Association Purse, \$200, dash of a mile and a quarter. The race was won by Tom Corbett, beating Kathieen and Harney Neileau in the order named. Time, 2:21%.

Association Purse, \$100, dash of a mile. The race was wen by Hampton, beating Humphrey Evans and Susy McClurg in the order named. Time, 1:54, The track was heavy and the attendance large. Hollywood was the favorite in the first, Harney Neileau in the second and Susy McClurg in the third race.

LEWISBURG (PA.) URIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Graduates. An adjourned meeting of the New York Club of Lewisburg Alumni was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. The meeting, which was attended by the graduates of the university resident in this vicinity, was called to order by the president, Mr. C. S. Ripley. Rev. J. R. Loomis, Li.D., president of the university at Lewisburg. Pa., delivered an eloquent address on the "Objects Pa., delivered an eloquent address on the "Objects and advantages of an Alumni Association," showing that such an association was of benefit to the members themselves, to the university which they represented and to the cause of education in general. Rev. Mr. Davies delivered an address on "Reminiscences of College Lafe." Addresses were also delivered by Mr. M. F. Baker, Rev. T. A. K. Gesler and Mr. D. E. Rue. It was decided that the annual meeting of the club should be held at the Astor House on the 7th of June.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY MUSS.

Call for a Special Meeting This Evening. A call, signed by A. W. Green, Henry D. Lloyd, A. H. Timpson, Charles H. Patrick, William Curtis ne and many others, has been issued asking for pecial meeting. The call is as follows:—

a special meeting. The call is as follows:—

Members of the Mercantile Library Association who desire to protest against the means by which, at the recent annual meeting of the association, the hall was packed with men not one in ten of whom was a member of the library, by which members were fraudulently excluded from the hall, by which they were denied a hearing, many of them threatened with personal violence and all of them disgraced by the disgrace of their once honored literary institution, are invited to meet at Masonic itsal, in Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegrapi About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegraph messenger boy, named Tempie, was knocked down and run over in Broad street, opposite the Stock Exchange, by one of the numerous hacks which infest that neighborhood. The poor had sustained severe injuries in both ankles, and so excited the commisseration of the brokers who winessed the accident from the windows of the board room that they instantly passed around a hat for a collection, and in five minutes took up the sum of \$100, which was handed over to his friends to procure him surgical attendance. The "bulls" and "bears" are not brutes.

FOUND DROWNED.

The remains of an unknown man about fifty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, were yeste found foating in the dock foot of Twenty-street, North river, by officer Durnin, of the teenth precinct. Deceased has black hair, full by whisters, and was dressed in black sack coat, by west, check pants, white musin shirt and boots. The body was sent to the Morgae Caroner Herman notified.

United States under the warehousing laws, and which are to go into effect on the 1st day of June next. After prescribing the mode of transportation, it is provided that times or routes bonded under the regulations of February 6, 1860, and previous instructions, are authorized to receive and transport dutiable merchandise in bond, without the execution of new or other bonds shall be specially required by the department, on compliance with the other provisions of these amended regulations. All arrangements as regards labor, cartage, freight and other charge, and expenses, and payment of the same must be made by the shipper, owner or consignes of the goods, the government looking to the safe transportation of the merchandise for the safety of the revenue only. In the withdrawals from warehouse for transportation, it is to be distinctly untransport tion from one year to another in the United States and be withdrawn from warehouse on such entry until all the examinations and returns have been made and the dutiable value and duties definitely fixed, except as follows:-

definitely fixed, except as follows:—

If the port to which the merchandles is to be transported be not more than 107 miles distant by the route proposed the time inserted in the bond shall be thirty days; if over 100 and less than 600 miles, sixty days; if over 500 and less than 1,500 miles, ninery days, and if over 1,500 miles, four months, Nine months with be allowed for transportation of merchandise in bond between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States around Cape Hord, and four months by other routes between those ports. Goods transported under bond from one port of the United States to another, and arriving in advance of the transportation papers, or which, from any cause, are not duly and promptly entered for rewarehouse on arrival at the port of destination, are to be taken possession of by the Cohector and sent to the bonded warehouse of stores provided for the reception of unclaimed goods, and be kept in the same manner as of by the Collector and sent to the bonded warehouse or stores provided for the reception of unclaimed goods, and be kept in the same manner as
provided by law for that class of merchandise, at the risk and expense of
the owner and as a charge on the
goods. On completion of warehouse and bond the
goods on completion of warehouse and bond the
goods may be transported to such bonded warehouses as the consignee may designate. Merchandise may pass in bond from any port of entry on the
Atlantic or Pacific coast to any other port of entry
on the Atlantic or Pacific. It may also pass in bond
from Portiand, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Battimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New
Orleans to any port of entry on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United
States, and vice versa, and from any one such from
vistons of the act of March 28, 1854, and in authortized use.
Only sengoing and coasting vessels of the United

established under and march 28, 1854, and in authorized use.

Only seagoing and coasting vessels of the United States only registered or enrolled and entitled to the privileges of coasting trade, and bonded lines by duly authorized routes shall be used for such transportation, which route and mode of conveyance must be set forth-an the entry and in the bond; and if otherwise that by sea, it must be confined strictly within the limits of the United States, except as heremafter and otherwise may be provided. Railroad iron, timber, tumber, monases in casks and other like heavy and bulky articles, which cannot be conveniently piaced in box cars and which can be safely carried on open platform cars—that is to say, such articles as are usually carried on open platform cars may be carried and transported on such cars on open or less than full decked vessels. Under these regulations merchandise in bond may be allowed, under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of 23th July, 1866, to pass from district to district in the United States through the Dominion of Canada by such routes as are especially designated by this department and duly bonded. The following railroad routes have been thus bonded, approved and designated, and no other route will be used for that purposa;—

First—From Portland, Me., via Island Pond and Montreal to Port Huron, and vice versor.

Second—From Hoston or New York, via Albany

Reduction of the Army.

The daily order from the War Department author rizes the discharge of a number of emisted men, and preparations are making to muster out about with the act of July 15, 1870, which authorizes and directs the President to reduce the number of en-listed men in the army to 30,000 by the 15th of July, and provides that thereafter the number shall not be larger than that, unless otherwise authorized by manders have been directed to report to their regimental commanders the names of all indifferent soldiers who ought to be discharged for the good of the service. Department commanders have been directed to issue the necessary orders for such dis-charges before the 35th of June.

Basquet in Honor of the Prussian Minister, Sir Edward Inoraton, the British Minister, who succeeds Baron Geroit, the Prussian Minister, as senior member of the diplomatic corps in Washington, gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Baron and his lady. There were also present Earl de Grey, the Argentine Minister and lady, the Belgian, Italian and Swedish Ministers, the Spanish Minister and lady, the Peruvian Minister and lady, Madame de Bille, wife of the Danish Minister; the Netherlands' Minister and lady, and Hon. LePoer Trench. At the conclusion of the dinner a reception took place which was attended by all the members of the Joint High Commiss now in Washington, the members of the diplomatic corps, and a number of Senators and prominent officials. Earon Gerolt has engaged passage for Europe, and will sail from New York on the 24th of

Fushionable Welding in High Life. President Grant and Mrs. Grant, Vice President Collax, Judge Advocate General Holt, Senators Morton, Sherman, Corbett, Cole. Casserly, Morrill, of Maine, Stevenson and others of distinction, together with a number of ladies, were present this fternoon at the marriage of David B. McKee, of the New York Associated Press, and Miss Frances E. Dunn, daughter of William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Army, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Baitlmore, at the residence of the parents of the bride, where tile company were handsomely entertained. The married couple left to-night on a wedding tour. The President to Attend the Mary land State

A delegation from Westminster, Maryland, in company with Postmaster General Crosswell, visited the President to-day to invite him to attend the Agricultural Fair at that place in October next. The President promised to do so, provided he shall

return fro.n California in time. Report of the Tehnantepec Expedition. Captain Seliridge will probably delay a full report of his Tennanterec survey until his return to this country. The tenor of all despatches received from him is to the effect that the expedition has been a

specess. Mare Fighting for the Spalls.

A large number of applicants have presented themselves for the Recorder of the General Land office, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Granger. It is stated that the leading candidates for the appointment are Colonel W. G. Otia, of Ohio, at present a clerk in the Patent Office, and M. M. Kaigner, of New Jersey, a cierk in the Second Auditor's office. Ex-Recorder Granger, it is understood, will be retained in a cierical capacity in that Opperunities.